revise the royalty on the request of some State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Section 9(3) of Mines & Minerals (Regulation & Development Act, 1957 empowers Central Government to amend Second Schedule to the said Act by notification in the Official Gazette, so as to enhance or reduce the rate at which royalty shall be payable in respect of any mineral with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification. In past, the Central Government have been constituting Study Group(s) to examine various aspects of fixation of royalty rates and make recommendations to Government in this regard.

(b) The rates of royalty on coal were last revised w.e.f. 1.8.91.

(c) and (d) The proviso to aforesaid Section bars the Central Government from enhancing rates of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during a period of 3 years. Since last revision of royalty on coal was done on 1.8.91, next upward revision of royalty rates on coal could be undertaken only after 1.8.1994.

विस्थापित परिवारों का पुनर्वास

3030. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह:** क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयला परियोजनाओं के कारण विस्थापित हुए परिवारों के पुनर्वास अथवा उन्हें नौकरी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों की परियोजनावार संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें यह सुविधा उपलब्ध करा दी गई है और कितनों को यह सुविधा अभी उपलब्ध कराई जानी है; और

(ग) इस कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है?

कोयला मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० नयमेगौड़ा): (क): जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) इस संबंध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Import of Coal

3031. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM:
SHRI RAM DAS AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of coal has been increasing year after year;

(b) what is the total annual production and corresponding demand of coal during the last three years respectively;

(c) what is the proposed quantity of coal to be imported during the current year 1992-93;

(d) what is the foreign exchange outgo for the purchase of coal in the current year; and

(c) what steps are proposed to achieve self sufficiency in the production of coal during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) According to available information the quantity and value of coal imported into the country during last three years was as follows:—

Years	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1989-90	4946	566.92
1990-91	6200	789.37
1991-92	5928	1036.41

(b) The total demand for raw coal assessed by the Planning Commission and

the total production in Coal India and the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. for the last three years were as follows:—

(Figure in Million tonnes)

Years	Demand	Production
1989-90	222.00	200.89
1990-91	229.80	211.73
1991-92	237.00	229.28

(c) and (d) The coking coal imports for 1992-93 are estimated at 6.00 million tonnes (MT).

In addition, Tamil Nadu Electicity Board and Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., may import of 2 M.T. and 1 M.T. of non-coking coal respectively. The value of imports cannot presently be determined as the contracts have not been finalised.

(c) The indigenous non-coking coal production is adequate to meet the overall demand of various consumers. Adequate investments are being planned during the 8th Plan to meet the increased requirements in the plan period.

Coal India Limited is also taking following steps to improve the coking coal availability to Steel Plants and thereby reduce imports:

(i) About 2.5 million tonnes additional non-linked Washery coal of relatively better quality is expected to be made available to existing washeries.

(ii) Modification of existing coking coal washeries by implementation of recommendations of Technical Group.

(iii) Augmentation of Power supplies to washeries through direct feeders as well as installation of Captive Power Plants.

(iv) Opening of new coking coal mines and increasing production of coking coal from the existing mines through augmentation/re-organisation scheme.

(v) Commissioning of two new coking coal washeries at Madhuban and Kedla which would increase the washing capacity by 5 million tonnes of raw coal.

(vi) Intensifying coking coal mining in Assam and Meghalaya to make available increase quantities of low ash coking coal.

(vii) Allowing private sector participation in setting up coal washeries which will help in augmenting the total washing capacity.

Regional Exploration of Coking Coal

3032. SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI:
SHRI CHHOTUBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state what are Government's proposals to intensify regional exploration efforts to locate coking coal outside the Jharia Coalfields and superior non-coking coal outside the Reniganj Coalfields?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S.B. NYAMAGOUDA): Regional exploration for the purpose of locating new coal resources is carried out by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) on a continuous basis. Due to various steps taken by the GSI to intensify regional exploration over the past three years, additional reserves of Coking coal have been located in East and West Bokaro and South Karanpura Coalfields of Bihar and Sohagpur, Pench Coalifields of Madhya Pradesh, Superior grade ('A' and 'B' grades) non-Coking coal resources have been located in Korba and CIC Coalfields of Madhya Pradesh and Godavari Valley Coalfields of Andhra Pradesh.